Carolina Observer.

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VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1823. [NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT Commodious Lot, on accommodating terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the Cape-Fear side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, more or less.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the greater part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, shingles, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which there is a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the south east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other place, or market, where lumber of every description, or naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and the streams can be made with a trifling expence of time and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three other valuable saw mills, some of which *have made Logs and scantling, &c. from timber got on this* land, so that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into boards fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or rent land without viewing the land, a further description of it is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of raising an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, by using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or depredation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years, the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh Sept. 12. 18*

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable NURSERY.

Also a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq. 140 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in Payment.

MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Gen. K. Barge, deceased.
November 1823. 15*

To Rent.

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow house and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, for the residence of the subscriber.

The old Post Office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelleys, calculated for store and dwelling, with a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the east side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Camerons.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, with or without fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25 1823.—eop-2mt27

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—James Alvis and Maria his wife, Alexander Cochran and Caroline his wife, John Walker and Eliza his wife, vs. Executor of Gen. Thos. Davis, George W. Davis, and Thos. O. Davis—Petition for division.—It appearing to this court, that Thomas Owen Davis is beyond the limits of this state, that personal service, or notice of this petition, cannot be served upon him: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for 6 weeks, for the said Thos. O. Davis to appear and answer at next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the matters therein contained heard accordingly.

Test: JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823 1y.1

Wm Widdifield, jun.

Clock and Watch Maker, Silver Smith and Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

George W. Baglana.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Nicols & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclipse* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness Bridles, Holsters, Valises, Saddle Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.

September 18, 1823. 13w28.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Pikins, and some homespun clothes the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28 1823. 10tc

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lamply, vs. Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3w130.

State of North-Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS Hinton M'Kinny came before me, D. Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, and makes oath, that about twelve months ago, he lost or mislaid two Judgments, which were placed in his hands, as constable, for collection, viz. one Judgment on Archibald M'Neill, (Scarblio) for twenty-eight dollars and some cents, in favor of George K. Barge, and bearing interest from 1816; and one judgment in favor of John Babcock vs. Benjamin Ayens and Durham Ayens, for $97 50 dated 1st. December 1821, and bearing interest from 27th November, 1820. HINTON M'KINNY

Sworn to and subscribed, at Fayetteville, this 22 day of October, 1823, before me,

D. OCHILTREE, *S. J. P.*

3t23.

VALUABLE LANDS

IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15 1823. 7tf-$1p

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

LOST.

THIS day, between Hay Mount and Clarendon Bridge, a small red morocco Cottage Book, containing, when lost, twenty-eight dollars, or there abouts, viz: one note of twenty dollars, tolerably new, of what bank I do not recollect; one note of one dollar, on the bank of Cape Fear; the balance were Treasury notes. Also, some small papers, memorandums, receipts, &c. among which was a receipt from Jno. Culpepper, for the payment of twenty dollars. Any person finding the same, and delivering it to the subscriber, at the store of Jordan Howell, shall be amply rewarded.

J. A. DUMAS.

Oct. 19 1823.—2w

North-Carolina Register,

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register was issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24 1823. 9*

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE houses and Lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Fruck.—The dwelling house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug 28. 1823.—13tf

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the halfway bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

To Rent,

THAT convenient and handsomely situated dwelling house, on Green street, lately occupied by Gurdon Robins, now in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Loomis; together with the garden, out-houses, &c. The situation is healthy, and in a very pleasant neighborhood. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to CHARLES McALLISTER.

Oct. 13. 1823.—3t22p

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payments will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

LAW REGISTER

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c.' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKENRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Public, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer

RICH. HARISON, JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET, SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN, S. JONES.

New York, June, 1823.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—20*

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS

AND

Inflammations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDIVE'S *Anti-Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent.*

At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicin for sale at the store of

O P. STARK

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va.—The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Oct. 3, 1823.—19*

Fresh Importation.

Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Colours, &c.

W H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New-York a *Fresh Supply* of the above articles, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

☞ A liberal discount for cash. 18*

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by I. HUSKE.

ENTERTAINMENT,

By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of JNO. McRAE.

Notice.

AT the Court of Probate, held for the county of Cumberland, October term, 1823, the subscriber took out Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander McAllister, sen. deceased. All those indebted to said estate are required to come forward and settle up, and save cost; and all those who have demands against said estate, to present the same for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 13, 1823.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be sold, at the late residence of Alexander McAllister, sen. deceased, on the 6th of November next, on a credit of six months, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, plantation utensils, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses, Mill Irons, Blacksmith's tools, and a number of articles too tedious to mention; the purchasers giving their notes with good and approved securities.

WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 13, 1823.—3t22

Notice.

THOSE who wish to employ John McDonald to locate land for them in East Florida, can, by applying to the subscriber, have the necessary papers forwarded on to him.

John MacRae.

Fayetteville.—18*

Agricultural.

THE members of the Cumberland Agricultural Society are respectively desired to attend a called meeting of said Society, to be held at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening next, the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at early candle light; at which meeting, business of importance will be transacted.—By order of the President,

JONATHAN EVANS, *Secretary*

October 23.—1w.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or in any manner receiving a Note for two hundred dollars and eighty-three cents, given by the subscriber to Thomas Batley, dated the 4th of June, 1823; as the consideration for which said note was given, has been satisfied, and exceeded by the subscriber.

C. J. TOOKER.

October 22. 1823.—21*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Samuel Knox, Esq. deceased, late of Sneedsborough, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said S. Knox, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them, duly attested according to law within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, otherwise they will be barred recovery. WASHINGTON KNOX *Admr.*

Sneedsborough Oct 14 1823.—3t23

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables, Head Stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street Fayetteville N. C.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old st. at which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop. Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE

Apprentices.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Printing Business, two active, intelligent Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age. Such as can come well recommended for good morals, and *industrious* habits, will meet with liberal terms, on application to the editor of the *Observer*.

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at Mr. Slocum's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 40n

Political.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: It is now several months since I made a call through the medium of your columns, on the friends of Mr. Crawford, for some evidence of his claims to the Presidency. I have waited with great patience, to receive the desired information. I can assure the advocates of that gentleman, that this call of mine was not made in a spirit of burlesque but really meant in good earnest. Being only a back country farmer, my means of acquiring political information are rather limited; I have nothing to draw from, but the public newspapers, and these heretofore have very strangely neglected to inform us what it is that Mr. Crawford has ever done to entitle him to the high office of chief Magistrate. As the newspapers have thus failed in their duty, it was reasonable to suppose that some of those who are holding forth Mr. C. can give us a history of his deeds and achievements. Under this impression I made my first call; and as I still have an honest curiosity to learn what great things this Mr. Crawford has done to entitle him to the first honor of the republic, I must here again repeat it. In these *calls* I am not without precedent. It has been usual in Congress, for the past four years, as I see from my newspapers, for the particular friends of Mr. Crawford, whenever they suspected that they could embarrass either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams, to make *calls* on their Departments for information, which calls were always promptly answered. But if I have examples before me of making calls, so it must be admitted, on the other hand, that the persons on whom I call, have a precedent in neglecting to answer, —to wit: In the session of 1818, the House of Representatives passed two resolutions, both in the same words, one calling on Mr Calhoun, and the other on Mr. Crawford, for reports on the subject of internal improvement. At the opening of the next session, Mr. Calhoun communicated to Congress his report, which will speak for itself; but Mr. Crawford has not to this day condescended to answer the call of Congress. Now perhaps his partizans may plead up this example as an excuse for silence; but it is not a sufficient one. By the bye, what is the reason that Mr. Crawford has in this manner refused to give the Congressmen the information they want, and no doubt stand in great need of? Can it be that he was unwilling to give the public an opportunity of comparing his performance on that subject with Mr. Calhoun? Or perhaps he could not determine in his own mind whether to come out *for* or *against* internal improvement. This was rendered more difficult, inasmuch as in some of the states the public sentiment was in favor, while in others it was opposed to internal improvement.

But to recur. I now again, in behalf of my brother farmers, call upon the friends of this Mr. Crawford, to answer,

1st. What valuable public services did he perform before he went into Congress?

2d. Of what important measures was he the author, or able advocate, while in Congress?

3d. What treaties did he negotiate, and in what diplomatic correspondence did he sustain the character of his country, while he was in France?

4th. What has he done since he has been in the Treasury Department to *economize* and save the public money, or to simplify the transaction of public business? Has he brought to light one additional source of revenue, or has he even collected the accruing revenue of the nation with as small expense as any of his predecessors?

Besides these, there are a few other points that I wish information on, which I will propose as soon as these are answered.

Whoever attempts to answer, I pray that it may be done in plain farmer language; and that *facts*, not *assertions*, be furnished for proofs.

A BURKE FARMER.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

JOHN C CALHOUN, of South-Carolina, now Secretary of the War Department, was educated in Connecticut, and commenced his public career, as a member of the House of Representatives, in the session of 1811—12. He advocated the declaration of war against Great Britain, which was passed at that session, and thenceforward was considered a principal leader of the administration party in the House.—He was a strenuous friend to the Navy, and, while in Congress, had a principal hand in the legislative measures for the increase of that valuable means of defence. He was equally zealous for the protection of Manufactures, and supported the tariff of 1816—17, by which our coarse cotton manufactures were saved from total ruin, and have at last become equal to the demand for domestic consumption. The system of Internal Improvement by roads and canals, which passed both Houses, and was rejected by President Madison, on constitutional scruples, was drawn up by Mr. Calhoun and received the whole support of his powerful eloquence. He bore a distinguished part in the great measure of restoring specie payments, and, to promote this object, lent his influence to carry the Charter of the National Bank.—On his appointment to the War Department, he found that branch of the administration in great disorder, and applied himself, with great vigor and industry, to its reformation. "The staff was organized on a new plan: every branch was endowed with a distinct existence, and guarded by a system of accountability, reaching from the chief to the most subordinate." The Military college was resuscitated, reduced to order and discipline, and supplied with the most able professors. A general survey of the assailable points on our Sea coasts and land frontier was commenced, under the superintendance of the corps of engineers, and a general system of fortification is now in progress. It is conceded by all parties, that the expenses of the War Department have been greatly reduced under this gentleman's administration. The radical party in Congress claim the whole merit of this reduction, while Mr. Calhoun's friends impute the saving to the admirable system of order and accountability introduced by him. It is probable the truth lie between them. No more money can be legally expended than is legally granted; but the attention or inattention of the head of department to the *manner* of expenditure, may occasion a vast difference in the results produced. And in these, Mr. Calhoun's administration of the War Department is certainly very creditable.

Mr. Calhoun's education is understood to have been as complete as is usual in the best colleges in New England. His subsequent reading has embraced every branch of political science and liberal study, considered necessary or ornamental to the scholar, gentleman or politician. These acquisitions, joined to strong and mental powers, place him among the first men in the country, and induce the belief, that with the advantages of experience in political life, and a judgment, ripened and matured by an extended acquaintance with human character and motives, he will, hereafter, render himself worthy of the first office in the gift of the people. His friends seem generally aware that, at an age not much over forty, it would be unadvised in him to accept that office, if attainable, and the general sentiment of the community concurs in that opinion. Supposing him now to be elected, and to continue in office for two terms, he will have finished his political career, and must be deemed ineligible to any other office, exactly at that time of life, when men commonly reach the full vigor of their mental faculties, and are most capable of extensive public usefulness. He will quit the helm of government and the stage of action, at an age in which a Newton, a Locke, a Marlborough, Mansfield, Franklin, Washington and Adams have appeared in all the refulgence of cultivated intellect.

RADICAL SCHEMES.

Be this great truth the star by which we steer:
"Above ourselves our *country* shall be dear."

In our last week's paper, we noticed a scheme in contemplation by some of the friends of Mr. Crawford residing in the small counties on the Roanoke and its vicinity, to take the election of President from the people and place it in the hands of the legislature. The object of this plan is very apparent: If Mr. Crawford has any popularity in this state, it is mostly in the small counties; now if the electors are chosen by the people, these small counties will only have their due weight in the election,—but if by the legislature, they will have as many votes as the largest counties in the State.—This is the scheme. But how is it to be effected? By *management*, as usual. We are in possession of facts that authorized us in believing, that it is *concerted* for certain trusty friends of Mr. Crawford from different sections of the State, to attend the next Legislature, with a view of exercising their influence over that body on the Presidential election. If they can command a majority of the members, and it is thought safest, then the Electors are to be chosen by the Legislature; but if a sure majority cannot be brought into this measure, then there is to be a *caucus*, to give the electoral vote of North-Carolina to Wm. H. Crawford.

The readers of the Western Carolinian may rest assured, that this is no fiction of our brain. Were it necessary, we could even give the names of some of these political missionaries to Raleigh. Should any one suspect it is our aim to excite false suspicions, we only ask them to notice whether, during the next session of the Legislature, certain leading members of Congress, collectors of Ports, &c. expectants of a radical administration, do not hang around the walls of the State-House, without any ostensive *business* to require their attendance.

From a sense of our duty as the conductor of a public journal, and from an earnest solicitude about every thing that seriously concerns the honor and purity of our Republican government and free institutions, we feel bound to apprize the members elect of the schemes laid to bias their judgments in the exercise of their duty,—in short, to turn their votes and their influence over to the service of the radicals. If the members, after this, suffer themselves to be cajoled, cheated, and *misled*, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have done *our* duty; but *they* will have to answer for themselves, to their country and their constituents.—*West. Carolinian.*

In two or three exhibits of the anticipated result of the Presidential election, which have fallen under our observation, the full vote of Alabama was given to Mr. Crawford. The friends of that gentleman may, we think, very safely console themselves with the assurance that he will not obtain a single vote from this state, in any event. The acknowledged abilities and integrity of Mr. Adams, with his superiority in point of practical experience and length of public service, have distinguished him as a favorite candidate in a major part of the state.

The energy and decision of character, but more especially the brilliant military achievements of Gen. Jackson have gained him many friends, particularly among those who have fought and conquered under his command; though some think his *energy* and *decision* savor too much of rashness.

Mr. Calhoun also has some friends; and was it generally believed that he would seriously contest the ground, the result could not now be foreseen. The geographical prejudices of the state, if any such exist, must certainly be in his favor. If, however, the electors should be chosen by districts, which is not improbable, we fear the influence of the state will be lost by a division.—*Amer. Mirror.*

PREDICTION FALSIFIED.

Mellish (a shrewd and calculating man) deemed the N. York Canal a very wild scheme. At the rate at which the Forth and Clyde canal was completed, M. calculated the Grand Canal would take 220 years to finish it! But how stands the calculation alongside the fact? At such a moment, how eminently high would its great promoter rise—if some political blunders had not arrested his elevation!

INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

We are indebted to a very respectable friend for a translation of the following important decree of the Cortes of Spain, which has not to our knowledge been published in this country before. It appears that that body passed a solemn act on the 2d of August last, *not to receive or listen to any proposal from any foreign government whatever*, intended to effect a modification in the Spanish Constitution. It follows, of course, that the mediation of England, even if offered by herself, cannot be accepted; for on the 5th of August the Cortes adjourned, and the Executive of Spain is not authorized to negotiate with any foreign power.

Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser from the Expectador of Cadiz, of Aug. 10

OFFICIAL.—Among the various stratagems resorted to by the enemies of Spanish independence and honor, to destroy confidence and introduce anarchy and division of opinion, none have produced evils of such magnitude, as the impression that the Cortes were negotiating with the French government. The memorable sessions of the 9th and 11th of January last, and the discussions for removing the government from Madrid to Seville, should have presented a public and incontestable proof of the firmness and determination of the Cortes to adhere to their oaths. Nevertheless, the Cortes, being convinced that the enemy will not desist from his machiavelian project, which has been urged, of late, with great pertinacity, and it being probable the same will be pressed with increased energy, as soon as the Legislature adjourns, they hereby declare in the most solemn manner to the nation, that the present members have not listened, nor will they listen, to any proposal, from any foreign government whatever, having for its object a modification or alteration of the political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned at Cadiz in 1812; for they cannot fail in the sacred duties expressed in the powers conferred to them.

The Cortes have resolved that the government give the greatest publicity possible to this declaration, by circulating it in the usual manner, and likewise by ordering it to be read in all the corps of the army.—*Cadiz, 2d August*, 1823.

[Signed]—Pedro Juan de Zalueta, President: Francisco de Paula Soria, Vicente Navarro Tejeiro, Secretaries.

The *Tablettes Universelles*, a French periodical work, to which, among others, Talleyrand is supposed to contribute, in the 38th Livraison, published on the 7th of August, has an article on the affairs of Europe, which contains the following passage:

"England, which sees Russia every where, and which, without being in excessive fear of war, would yet rather avoid it, has nothing so much at heart as to bring about peace. All her efforts have tended to preserve it, and will tend to re-establish it. Mr. Canning would even seem to wish not to be on bad terms with the Oppositions of Europe, *as he sends his printed speeches to Members of the French Opposition;* and it appears that his wish is to guarantee the different Constitutions from counter-revolutionary fury, and the West from the ambition of the East. But if our Ministers, to add a day to their political lives, permitted the commencement of hostilities, may not the same reproach be addressed to Mr. Canning, and may we not accuse both him and them of having allowed the first cannon to be fired on the Bidassoa? However that may be, let us offer up vows that the war of Spain may not be a war of 30 years; that passions may be calmed; that the two European ambitions may not choose the West for their field of battle; that peace may terminate so many difficulties; and that the saying of an evil Muscovite genius may be false:—*It will soon be seen that the question will be debated between England and Russia, and that France will have paid the expense of the first act of the piece which is performing.*" [*London paper.*

BUENOS AYRES

Accounts from Buenos Ayres have been received at Philadelphia, to the 13th August, by which it appears that the Congress have authorised the Executive to ratify the Convention; and also to agree to advance 20 millions of dollars, to assist the mother country in her struggle with France, on condition that she acknowledge the independence of Buenos Ayres. The interior of the country continued to be annoyed by banditti who plundered the inhabitants. A law which exempted the military from the jurisdiction of civil courts, had been repealed, and the finances of the state are represented to be in a prosperous condition.

The people and government of Buenos Ayres are said to be displeased with certain measures of the Emperor of Brazil, whose army continued to blockade Montevideo which was held by the royal Portuguese. They accuse him of wishing to take that place, with the Banda Oriental, which Buenos Ayres had always claimed as a confederate territory, and to annex them to his own empire. A Plenipotentiary had been sent to Rio Janeiro, to try to settle this business peaceably.

N. Y. E. Post.

The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) once paid a visit to Milton. In the course of their conversation the Duke asked Milton whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had written against Charles I. the Duke's father. Milton's reply was to this effect:—"If your Highness thinks that the calamities which befal us are indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what manner are we to account for the fate of the King himself? The displeasure of Heaven must, upon this supposition, have been much greater against him than against me: for I have only lost my eyes, but he has lost his head."

DOMESTIC.

INDIAN TREATY.

ST. AUGUSTIN, OCTOBER 4.

In our last number we published an extract from one of the articles of the Treaty lately concluded with the Florida Indians, defining the limits of the country allotted to them on the Peninsula.—The Florida Indians, by the terms of the Treaty agreed on, will be confined in future to a district of country commencing at a point 5 miles north of Okyhumpy, and terminating south within 5 miles of Charlotte's river, and limited east and west so as not to approach nearer either the Atlantic ocean or the waters of the Gulph of Mexico than 15 miles. The position is an interior one, embracing in its limits the settlements of Okyhumpy, Pilaklikalia, and Chic-u chatty, with a sufficient quantity of good land for agricultural purposes; and all the hunting grounds, equally valuable to the Indian for the grazing of cattle near the sources of the rivers Ocklawaha and St. John's.

As a compensation for any claim which the Indians may have relinquished by accepting of the above defined district of country as their future residence: The United States promise to distribute among them, as *soon as concentrated*, implements of husbandry and stock of cattle and hogs to the value of $6,000, and to allow an annual sum of $5,000 for 20 successive, years to be appropriated to their benefit as the President of the United States may direct. The Indians will likewise be furnished for 12 months, commencing immediately after the ratification of the treaty, with rations of corn, meat and salt, and a School and Black and Gun-smith shop, will be established at the expense of the National Government at the agency, to be located within the Indian boundary.

The objects of the Treaty were to concentrate the various Tribes of wandering Indians now scattered over the whole territory of Florida: To commence the work of their gradual civilization, and to open the wilderness of a frontier territory, which it was of National importance to populate, to the enterprize of our American citizens. The objects have been accomplished, and on terms, it is believed, regarding alike the future comfort and welfare of the Aborigines of the soil, as well as the vital interests of the Territory of Florida. We may now encourage a hope of seeing this younger member of the American family, speedily assuming that station in the Union to which she is destined. All apprehensions of Indian aggressions have been removed;—Florida is now open to the enterprize of a civilized population, and the salubrity of its climate, the richness of its soil, and value of its productions are all pledges of its future wealth and prosperity.

THE NEW-YORK CANAL.

After having announced to the public the late jubilee at Albany, it may not be uninteresting to the friends of Internal Improvement elsewhere to receive, from one of our correspondents, the following particulars respecting the extent, usefulness, and cost of the two great Canals of New-York.

"The Erie Canal is 365 miles long. It was commenced on the 4th of July, 1819, and is finished, except 30 miles at its western extremity, from Lock-port to Buffalo, which will be completed next year.

"This Canal has 81 locks of solid masonry; 26 between Albany and Schenectady; 25 between the latter place and Utica; 25 between Utica and Rochester, and 5 from Rochester, on the Genesee river, to Buffalo, on Lake Erie.

"The northern or Champlain Canal was begun the 10th of June, 1818, and is finished. Its whole extent is 63 miles, with 21 locks: in this enumeration, two locks to communicate with the Hudson at Troy, the great sloop-lock above Troy, and five ascending locks at Lock-port, are omitted, as well as the grand locks.

"There are several aqueducts of great length, three over the Mohawk and one over the Genesee, which cost $60,000, and also several dams, five over the Hudson, one over the Tonewanta creek, and one over the Mohawk. There is a lateral cut from the Erie Canal to Salina, of 1 1-2 miles, and several feeders, some of which are navigable, and a great number of bridges.

"Each Canal is 40 feet wide at the top, 28 at bottom, and affords 4 feet water. The locks are 90 feet long and 15 wide in the clear.—Boats 85 feet long and 14 wide, may pass with great facility, and will not draw more thru 3 feet water when loaded. Twenty five tons are considered a full load for one horse, and 25 miles a day's journey. Two men and a boy manage such a boat, and its cost from 2 to 300 dollars. If above 25 tons and under 50, are required to be drawn, two horses are used, and the day's journey is from 25 to 30 miles. An elegant boat for passengers costs $2000.—The price of passage, fare included, is four cents per mile, and the journey four miles per hour, night and day.

"The boats which have been built expressly for the Canal, will convey from 30 to 45 tons, and it is probable boats may be used to carry 100 tons. The transportation of a ton of flour from Buffalo to Albany, will cost, by the Canal, 10 dollars, freight and toll included—by land it would cost 100 dollars. The tolls for salt and and gypsum are 50 cents per ton for 100 miles; for the produce of the country, one dollar and fifty cents; and for merchandize 3 dollars.

"The revenue from the tolls last year was $65,000—this year it is $100,000.

"The Erie Canal was originally divided into three sections: eastern, middle, and western. The eastern extends from Albany to Utica, 107 miles; the middle, from Utica to Montezuma, 96 miles; the western from Montezuma to Buffalo, 160 miles. The middle section, which has but nine locks, cost about $13,000 per mile; the eastern will probably cost from 25 to 30,000, and the western from 15 to $20,000. The greatest extent of Canal made in one year has been 70 miles—160 could now be made with ease.

"All the loans for the construction of the Canals have been negociated in the state of N. York. The whole amount, to the 1st October, was $5,813,500, secured on stock, some for six, and some five per cent. interest, and redeemable in the years 1837 and 1845. The annual interest is about $300,000, and the total sum expended is $6,387,826."

[New-York Spectator.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Some surprise has been manifested, that Gen. Jackson, who appears to be so universally popular among the *people* of Tennessee, should, in the *legislature*, have beaten his opponent for a seat in the U. S. senate, by a majority of only ten votes. One of the Tennessee papers has satisfactorily explained this subject, which arose altogether from geographical feeling. Hitherto, each section of that state (east and west) has furnished a national senator. But by the recent election, the rule had been explicitly observed, as to have acquired almost the force of law. General Jackson resides in that district, which already had the honor of furnishing a senator. Colonel Williams resides in the other district, which, by the election of Gen. Jackson, is now deprived of that honor. It was upon this ground that the General's majority was comparatively so small.

[*Pet. Republican.*

Shocking Occurrence.—A letter from a gentleman in Paris, Oneida county, to his friend in Whiting, (Vt.) states, that while four persons were taking tea together, near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On an examination of the tea kettle it was found that a hard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death.

N. Y. Gaz.

On Saturday last, in Southwark, two boys, one about thirteen, the other eleven, had a quarrel, which soon came to blows, wherein the eldest was victorious, and the youngest made threats of revenge departed. Unfortunately the father of the former boy sent him on an errand, which took him by the door of the latter, who immediately came out with the expression "now I am ready for you;" they began to fight when the youngest drew a knife and plunged it in the breast of the other, who lingered from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 at night, when he expired.

[*Freeman's Journal.*

Coroner's Report.—Was found dead this morning in a house in Small street, a man; it is believed his name is *William D.* from a certificate of license found among some papers in his possession, and follows the occupation of a Pedlar.

It appeared in evidence, he was discovered last evening between the hours of 10 and 11, lying near the cellar window of a house, much intoxicated; at the instance of two females who occupy the same, he was carried in, and placed in a closet in the lower room; this morning upon opening the door was found dead, and on examination it appeared his left eye, left ear, and left hand were eaten away by the rats, and the right side of his face much disfigured.

[*Balt. Pat.*

The *East Florida Herald* of the 11th, published at St. Augustine, gives a melancholy account of the situation of that Territory in regard to the money and other transactions between the citizens. It is remarked that only one thing can raise that country above *want*, and that is *industry*. There are upwards of two hundred causes on the docket, to be disposed of at the next session of the Supreme Court in that city, and it is said that not one in fifty of this number are desirous of embracing the provisions of the *Reconciliation Law* for the purpose of settling their differences.—*Chas. Courier.*

Duty on Tallow and Candles.—A meeting has been held at New Bedford, the object of which was to take measures to procure the passage of a law imposing a heavy duty upon the importation of tallow and candles.

A new preacher has risen up in Great Britain, who has become nearly as famous as Chalmers, and has drawn after him crowds even of the highest ranks in London. The number of the New Monthly Magazine contains this description of him.

"*Portrait of the Rev Edward Irving.*—Irving ascended the pulpit at 11 o'clock. The first of his appearance is extremely striking. He is considerably more than six feet high. He has a pallid face, the outline rather more regular than oval—the features regularly and finely. The most striking circumstance of his head, is a profusion of coarse, jet black hair, which is carefully divided in the centre, and combed down on either side, after the fashion in the middle ages. The eyebrows and whiskers are in equal abundance. On the whole, we thought the countenance much more Italian than Scotch, and many traits we could discover in the softness and roundness about the chin, some resemblance to the Bonaparte family. There is a strongly marked original defect in the eyes: when they convey the idea of absolute blindness. The forehead is high and handsome, but too anxiously displayed. We are sorry to see Mr. Irving's fingers so frequently at work during that quarter, to keep the hair in its upright position. The petty care bestowed upon this point, and the toilet associations connected with bleached shirt wrists, starched collars, and cherished whiskers, greatly detracted from the dignity of aspect, and reduced what might have been really imposing, into an air of more than ritic dandyism. His age, we understand, is about 40 years. If any one should ask us to sum him all in all, what he looked most like, we should say, that when he first glided into view, his towering figure, sable habiliments, pallid visage, and the theatrical adjustment of his black bushy hair, reminded us of the entrance of a wonder working magician upon the boards of a real theatre."

...ILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. OCTOBER 30, 1823

U. STATES' SENATORS.

Gen. JACKSON has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, by a majority of ten votes over Mr. Williams.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Mr. EDWARDS, a gentleman friendly to Mr. Calhoun's election, a Senator of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Mr. Boardman. A northern paper remarks, in reference to these circumstances, that "if things go on at this rate, we should not be surprised if certain papers should change their tone respecting Congressional caucuses."

A correspondent of the *Raleigh Register*, whose object, he states, is "to let the people have a small view of the progress of those who are dissatisfied with the existing order of things"—and the "view" is indeed *small*, but not smaller than it is incorrect,—endeavors to prove that a large majority of the people are opposed to a Convention! But how does he prove it? By referring to the expressions of the public will, in the numerous meetings which have been held in nearly all the western counties? by no means; he does not even allude to *them*. Does he prove it from the known opinions of almost every intelligent man in the western part of the state? not at all: this kind of proof would force him to quite another conclusion! How then? Why, he has been all the way to *Buncombe*, and was told there, by one of the "principal supporters of a Convention," that the people "west of a line including the counties of Granville, Wake and Cumberland, *were much in favor* of amending our constitution;" but that this is not a fact, he proves from the *assurances* of the "most intelligent men in the counties of Granville, Wake, Cumberland, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Cabarrus, Ashe and Person," that these counties are opposed to a Convention! Now, these are the *facts* which this writer produces, to justify him in "pronouncing unhesitatingly that the great mass of the people have *nothing* to complain of against our state constitution, and that a large majority would vote against any change." These counties are opposed to a Convention—therefore, according to this writer's logic, the great mass of the people are opposed to a Convention. Admirable logician!

"The *people* are opposed to a change," is the old sing-song of the enemies to reform: but how much credence is to be given to this bare assertion, may be judged from the single fact, that these very persons cannot be prevailed upon to test the truth of it by the *votes* of the people. All that the friends of a Convention have asked of the Legislature is, to submit the question to the decision of the people; to let the people say, by their votes, whether or not they are in favor of amending the constitution: and surely, one would think, nothing could be fairer than this, more agreeable to the principles of our republican institutions, and, if our opponents really believe what they say, nothing would tend so effectually to silence the friends of a Convention.

That all the counties are opposed to a Convention, which the *Register's* correspondent enumerates, we might believe, if we had not information to the contrary, from authority at least as good as his. We know that in one of the counties in his list, an individual, taking advantage of his influence with an honest, but not well informed class of his fellow citizens, has created a partial opposition; but we assert,—and we challenge this writer to show to the contrary,—that the most intelligent portion of that county is decidedly in favor of revising the constitution. We are not prepared either to admit or deny what he asserts as to Cumberland: but we can say this much, that *some* of our "most intelligent" men are *not* opposed to a convention. As to Ashe and Person, we will only say, that if the *small* counties should be in *favor* of a convention, the friends of this measure would have scarcely any opposition to encounter; it is *their* hostility that has created, and which will prolong, the struggle.

We do not know that the counties of Wake and Granville were ever thought to be favorable to an amendment of the constitution; but this we feel assured of, that not only the people of those counties, but the *people generally*, were they acquainted with the actual merits of the question, would be in favor of it. The great majority of the people in the Eastern counties, are uninformed on this subject; they have been accustomed to view it through the mists of prejudice, and not by the clear light of truth and reason; pains have been taken to alarm their fears, and to excite in them unjust suspicions as to the designs of their fellow-citizens in the western counties: in short, every thing has been done to keep them in the dark, and to prevent an impartial examination of the [illegible] objects of the West. But this state of things cannot always last; information is gradually spreading, and as that prevails, prejudices must vanish, and right and justice triumph. A virtuous, but unenlightened people, may be unconsciously made the instruments of oppression; but a people enlightened and virtuous, are ever disposed to do right: and that such a people should knowingly espouse the cause of injustice, may be pronounced a moral impossibility. Hence we have no doubt that an alteration of our constitution will eventually take place: five, ten, or twenty years may elapse before this event is brought about; but length of time will not discourage; for the friends of a convention never expected that their exertions would be crowned with success in a day or a year. They were well aware of the deep prejudices and violent opposition they had to encounter, and were prepared for the struggle, whether long or short; but they never, for a moment, doubted of success: they could not doubt.

Let any one dispassionately reflect on the extent of the western part of the state, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the character of its people, the immense population which it is capable of supporting; and then make only the most moderate calculations of what will be its strength and resources but a few years hence,—let him do this, and then believe, if he can, that the present constitution will remain unaltered, and the consequent unequal distribution of power be patiently submitted to. No man of *common sense* and ordinary sagacity can believe so.

It seems to be generally thought, and perhaps justly too, that the approaching session of our Legislature will be an interesting one. It is unnecessary here to state the reasons, why an unusual interest is attached to this session; but we will mention one subject which, should it receive that attention which its importance so justly entitles it to, would make the next Legislature a memorable one in the annals of the state, and hand down the names of its members hallowed to posterity. In comparison with this, the other subjects which it is expected will engage the attention of our representatives, are trifling: these are only of temporary importance; that concerns not the interests of the present generation only, but of unborn millions. This subject is EDUCATION, or the providing of the means for rendering the benefits of *common learning* attainable by every individual. Were not this a subject of such vital interest to the state, both in a moral and political point of view, we should certainly hesitate in pressing it so often on the attention of the public and of our legislators; but intimately connected as it is with our dearest interests, with our own and our children's welfare, with the freedom and happiness of our country, we surely need offer no apology for renewedly urging its claims to the serious consideration of our fellow-citizens.

FIRES IN MAINE.

Some account of the late distressing fires in Maine, has already been published in the *Observer*; but the extent of the calamity, and the sublime and awful appearance which the progress of this destructive element exhibited, we have seen nowhere so fully stated, and so ably depicted, as in the following extract from an article in the *New York Statesman*. Such of our readers as have read the *Pioneers*, will be forcibly reminded of the powerful and animated description of a similar scene in that interesting work.

"The whole history of desolation by fire in our own country, does not probably afford an instance of such general destruction and dismay, such calamitous and heart rending affliction, as was occasioned by the late terrible fire in Wiscasset and Alna. In the space of only a few hours, three hundred inhabitants, who lived literally "by the sweat of their brow," farmers and mechanics, who never knew the comforts of wealth, nor felt the gripe of pinching poverty, saw their houses and barns, their sheep and their cattle, their orchards and forests, their fields of wheat and corn, their furniture and provisions, their hay and their fences, nay, the very soil itself, enveloped in flames, and driving them with their wives and little ones to seek temporary shelter beneath the roofs of the charitable. The march of the destroyer was swifter than that of an invading army, reducing to ashes every thing within its reach. Farmers at work in their fields, saw the fire descending the hills, and fled before it, but ere they could reach their habitations the latter were in flames. Four hundred and thirty-seven animals were burnt to death—thirty-two dwelling houses, thirty-nine barns, several mills, and a number of school-houses situated within the range of the destructive element, were totally consumed. That part of the towns of Wiscasset and Alna which was entirely overrun by the fire embraced an extent of about 7 miles in width, and four in breadth, and we are informed by the agent of the sufferers, that the fire is yet burning in the turf of the interval lands which had been unbroken by the plough for several years. This gentleman, by his individual exertions in prostrating his fences, and a fortunate change of the wind, escaped without material loss. He informs us that the fire passed rapidly by, within eight rods of his house, in a column of about 95 rods in width and twenty feet high. Think for a moment of the approach of an enemy like this, and the dreadful consternation it must occasion! One elderly female was burnt to death in the attempt to retreat. Another, in circumstances of peculiar delicacy, saved herself by throwing a bed into a well, clearing away the combustibles from the top, and descending and remaining at the bottom of it till the fire had passed. One lad lost his life in attempting to leap a fence, and we are informed, that a lady of 60 years of age saved the house and barn of her husband by following quickly after the fire as it blew under the barn, bringing it out burning in her apron, and trampling it under foot!"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British Packet, Lady Louisa, has arrived at New York from Falmouth, Eng. and brings some later dates. Nothing decisive has yet taken place before Cadiz. The Trocadero was carried by the French on the 31st of August, with a loss, on the part of the Spaniards, according to the French accounts, of 150 killed, 250 wounded, and 900 prisoners. The capture of this post is unimportant, and will be of no great service to the French.

The Duke of Angouleme, it is stated, has issued a decree, declaring the Cortes to be *outlawed*. When will the Spaniards arise and take vengeance for the continued insults and outrages which are heaped upon them by this mock hero?

We see nothing in the accounts brought by this arrival, calculated farther to depress our hopes of the triumph of the Spanish patriots in their glorious struggle with the myrmidons of *legitimacy*.

NEW PAPERS.

Two new papers are proposed to be established at Washington City, one to be called the *National Journal*, and the other the *Washington Centinel*. The former will support Mr. Adams' claims to the Presidency, the latter Mr. Clay's.

EXTRACT

From the message of Gov. Van Ness, to the Legislature of Vermont, now in session.

"Knowledge and virtue are the main pillars of a free government; and the only foundation on which they can stand, is education. The founders of this state, to whom we owe a great veneration, appear to have well understood this important truth. It is declared in the constitution, that "a competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town for the convenient instruction of youth, and one or more grammar schools be incorporated in each county in this state." Laws have been from time to time passed for the establishment and regulation of common schools, and for the appropriation of funds to their use; by which instruction has been afforded at a low rate, and in some instances almost, if not entirely free, for at least a part of the year. Grammar schools and academies have been instituted throughout the state; and ample provision has been made for dispensing the benefits of collegiate instruction. A system has been built up which has shed its influence on every part of the community, and given the people of this state, taken together, a superiority, in point of useful knowledge and sound information, over the population of most, if not all the states in the union.

"But while we should not neglect to extend the hand of patronage to the higher studies of literature, as valuable parts of an admirable system, it is that branch of education which is the offspring of the common schools, that we are under peculiar obligations constantly to guard, and anxiously to cherish. The instruction imparted by these schools is both necessary and sufficient for the common purposes of life, and constitutes the preparation for the easy attainment of those higher branches, which are acquired at our academies and colleges, on the most reasonable terms. By being rendered so cheap as to be within the reach of all, the diffusion of intelligence becomes universal; and many who would otherwise grow up without any education, are raised from a state of degradation, to which the misfortunes or the vices of others may have reduced them, and prepared to become useful and virtuous members of society. And besides, it opens the way for the humble and poor to advance, by industry and perseverance, to further attainments and to the honours and emoluments of public employment; and by raising their condition, and bringing them into associations with those who are higher and richer, it leads to the closer and more permanent connections in life between them; thus tending to preserve that equality in society, which is so just in itself, and so consistent with the simplicity of genuine republican principles."

New Post Office Regulation—The Post-Master General has issued circulars to his deputies, requiring them to obtain from all publishers of newspapers mailed in their respective offices, returns upon oath, of the number of papers deposited in the mail; and the post offices to which they are directed; the oath of the person who folds and directs the papers will be admitted. This oath will be required at the expiration of every three months. These accounts are to be transmitted to Washington, for the inspection of the presiding officer in that department. Post Masters are further required to charge the postage on newspapers, one quarter in advance—to apprize printers of all papers not taken out of their offices, and they will be required to account with the General Post Office, for the postage of all newspapers, unless they can show that the subscribers refused to receive them, and that the printer was apprized of the fact

[*Baltimore Morn. Chron.*

Woollen Manufactures.—A meeting of the friends of Domestic Woollen Manufactures, has been held at Boston, at which it was resolved to petition Congress for an additional duty of twelve and a half per cent. on imported woollens.

It is estimated in one of the Philadelphia prints that Shulze is elected Governor by a majority of at least 25,000.

PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	-	do	40	45
Peach,	-	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	-	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	-	do.	30	32
Butter,	-	do	15	25
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	26	28
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		54
Cotton, (good dem'd)	-	do	15	15¾
Corn,	-	bushel	4	45
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	-	do		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	35	37½
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	9	10
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	-	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	8	9
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	-	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do		
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	45	50
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	-	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	-	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	-	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	14	16
German	-	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	96	1
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has just received, at his stand on Old street, his supply of new and fashionable GOODS, consisting of superfine and common blue and black Clothes and Cassimeres; elegant striped Cassimeres; superior Satinetts and real Tartan Plaids; fancy silk and tolinett Vestings; with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for *Cash*. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1823.—6t27.

Dentistry.

S. A. ANDREWS, Dentist, will open a room at Jordan's Hotel, on Tuesday next, where he will be happy to receive the orders of such as may need assistance in his profession. He can perform the operations of setting, cleaning, filing or extracting teeth, with neatness and despatch, and with little pain.

Ladies will be attended at their own houses, if requested.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1823.—3t24p.

C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast,

OFFER for sale, at reduced prices, the following goods, part of which are on hand, and the remainder on the river, and at Wilmington:

100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
25 do. do. blown do.
20 bags good Coffee,
4 hhds. fair Sugar,
10 bbls. common do.
5 hhds. Molasses,
25 casks cut and wrought Nails,
10 tons assorted Swede Iron,
20 ps. 42 inch Dundee Bagging,
1000 bush. Liverpool Alum salt,
15 boxes Tin plates,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 do. N. E. do.

Also, green Copperas, Shear moulds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Pepper, Spice, German and blistered Steel, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Pearl Ashe, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.; with a small assortment of Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, and Cutlery.

Bay street, Oct. 30. 1823.—4t25.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York a full supply of GOODS, in his line, calculated for the season, which he wishes to sell low for cash.

☞ One or two Journeymen Tailors will meet with employment, on application to

3t24. D. SMITH.

Auction Store.

WILLKINGS & CO. have, by the late arrivals, received an additional supply of GROCERIES and other articles, which they now offer for sale:

30 hhds Molasses
32 bags Coffee
20 do Pepper and Spice
1 pipe Cog. Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
3 hhds 4th proof Jamaica Rum
2 do 3d proof West India do
4 quarter casks of Wine
10 boxes, 12 bot. each, Sherry do
7 do do Champaign do
12 do do Dyer's Currant do
20 barrels Loaf Sugar
10 do Brown do
10 do Mullett
5 casks Cheese
100 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass
50 do 10 by 12 do
25 boxes Tea China
5 do Dinner do
5 do Cotton Cards
10 barrels Copperas.

Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

October 30, 1823.—3t24.

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.—3t24*

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the same place, on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan County Court.

A. D MURPHEY, *President.*

October 22, 1823.—3t24

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

Notice.

ON the 5th day of December next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, I will sell, without reserve, several valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Thomas Davis: among them are two prime fellows. *Terms of sale*, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. At the same time, several valuable Negroes will be hired out for one year.

WM. B MEARES, *Executor.*

Oct. 29, 1813.—6t27

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the morning of the 24th instant, an indented apprentice by the name of John Harris, aged 16 or 17 years, light complected, and sandy hair. Twelve and a half cents reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no expenses will be paid. All persons are forbid, under the strictest rigor of the law, from harboring, employing or any wise concealing him.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Oct. 30, 1823.—3t24

Boarders.

E. KIRKPATRICK respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that she can accomodate four or six students with BOARD, &c.; the terms as usual. Parents and guardians may rely on every attention in her power.

October 15, 1823 ——3t22

NOTICE.

IT will be much to the interest of John Spore, formerly of Nelson county, Virginia, to come forward and make himself known at the office of the Observer.

Fayetteville, N. C ——2w

THE Auction and Commission Business will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of WILLKINGS & CO.

MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS,
EDWARD W WILLKINGS.

Oct. 15 1823.——3t23

Lime at Auction.

ON Friday, November 7th, will be sold at the subscribers' store, 150 casks LIME.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Oct. 21, 1823 ——3t23

Iron Foundry.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents for an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in New-York, will receive orders for all kinds of Iron and Brass castings, wrought Iron works, particularly for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engine work, Tobacco Presses, Cotton Screws, &c.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1823.——4t24

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

12 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 bbls. handsome Porto Rico do
10 bbls. Loa Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 hhds. prime Green Coffee,
25 bags good Havana do.
10 bags black Pepper and Spice,
Imperial and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
best Flotant Indigo,
Share Moulds, German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

31tf

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of DRY GOODS, has now arrived, and is in course of sale. They invite the country dealers to come to Fayetteville, at their earliest convenience.

October 23 ——3 23.

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of HARD-WARE and CUTLERY, has now arrived. They invite their friends to visit them as soon as may be convenient to lay in their assortments.

October 23.——3t23.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring muse.

[FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FOR SEPTEMBER.]

THE LAST MAN.

WRITTEN BY T. CAMPBELL.

All worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The Sun himself must die,
Before this mortal shall assume
Its Immortality!
I saw a vision in my sleep,
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulf of Time!
I saw the last of human mould,
That shall Creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime!

The Sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The Earth with age was wan,
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man!
Some had expir'd in fight—the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands;
In plague and famine some!
Earth's cities had no sound or tread;
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb.

Yet, prophet-like, that lone one stood,
With dauntless words and high,
That shook the sere leaves from the wood
As if a storm pass'd by,
Saying, we are twins in death, proud Sun,
Thy face is cold, thy race is run,
'Tis Mercy bids thee go.
For thou ten thousand thousand years
Hast seen the tide of human tears,
That shall no longer flow.

What though beneath thee man put forth
His pomp, his pride, his skill;
And arts that made fire, flood, and earth
The vassals of his will;—
Yet mourn I not thy parted sway,
Thou dim discrowned king of day:
For all those trophied arts
And triumphs that beneath thee sprang,
Heal'd not a passion or a pang
Entail'd on human hearts.

Go, let oblivion's curtain fall
Upon the stage of men,
Nor with thy rising beams recall
Life's tragedy again.
Its piteous pageants bring not back,
Nor waken flesh, upon the rack
Of pain anew to writhe;
Stretch'd in disease's shapes abhorr'd,
Or mown in battle by the sword,
Like grass beneath the scythe.

Even I am weary in yon skies
To watch thy fading fire;
Test of all sumless agonies,
Behold not me expire.
My lips, that speak thy dirge of death,
Their rounded gasp and gurgling breath
To see thou shalt not boast,
The eclipse of Nature spreads my pall,
The majesty of darkness shall
Receive my parting ghost!

This spirit shall return to Him
That gave its heavenly spark;
Yet, think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyself art dark!
No! it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recall'd to breath,
Who captive led captivity,
Who robb'd the grave of Victory—
And took the sting from Death!

Go, Sun, while Mercy holds me up
On Nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell the night that hides thy face,
Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race,
On Earth's sepulchral clod,
The dark'ning universe defy
To quench his Immortality,
Or shake his trust in God!

SELECTIONS.

Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Dear Sir: The following article on German Popular and Traditionary Literature, which I have taken from a late English work, will, I doubt not, be acceptable to such of your subscribers as have, like myself, read the beautiful and romantic effusions of the author of the Sketch-Book.

Your obedient servant, W.

"We must, however, hasten to recur to the subject with which we opened these remarks, and in which we intended principally to bear our testimony in favor of the popular legends of which the store (thanks to the industry of our German friends) is now so abundant. None rank higher in our estimation, than those which have been handed down from the remotest antiquity among the inhabitants of the mountainous Wilds of the Hartz forest. These tales have been collected and illustrated by more than one careful hand, but more particularly by Otman; and we shall make no apology for presenting to the notice of our readers one of these wild flowers, which Geoffrey Crayon has with merciless hand taken from its native soil, and transplanted, without acknowledgment, into the more cultivated parterre of his Sketch Book, under the title of "Rip Van Winkle."

THE GOATHERD.

"Peter Claus, a Goatherd, of Sittendorf, who tended his flock on the Kyffaus mountain, used to drive it every evening to a wild spot surrounded by a ruined wall, where he numbered his charge, and left it to rest for the night. For some days he observed that one of his prettiest kids vanished soon after she arrived at this place, and appeared last of all the herd in the morning. He watched her more closely, and saw that she escaped through a cleft in the wall. He followed her into a cavern, and found her busily engaged in picking up and eating the oat kernels which fell in continual showers from the roof. He looked upwards, the corn rattled about his head, but with all his curiosity, the darkness prevented his discovering any thing more. He listened, and at length heard the neighing and stamping of a high bred horse, from whose manger he now guessed that the oats fell. The goatherd stood fixed in astonishment. Whence could the horse have found his way through the almost trackless mountains that surrounded him? Presently appeared a dwarf, who made signs to him to follow. Peter entered the cave, and passed first into a court surrounded by high walls, and thence to a valley embosomed in lofty ridges of rock and overshadowed by thick foliage, through which only a scanty twilight made its way. Here, on the cool plat of turf, were twelve knights of grave deportment, who interchanged not a single word, but busied themselves in playing at nine pins. Peter was ordered by signs to employ himself in fetching the bowl. At first his heart quaked and his knees trembled, as he stole a side-long glance at the long beards and slashed doublets of the venerable Knights. By degrees he became bolder, he snatched hasty glances around him, and at length became hardy enough to drink from a can that stood near him, whence arose the fragrant perfume of generous wine. New life seemed to inspire his frame, and as often as fatigue appeared likely to return, he drew fresh vigor from the overflowing can. Sleep at last overcame him.—At his awakening he found himself once more on the wild spot, surrounded by the ruined wall where his flock was wont to rest. He rubbed his eyes, but neither dog nor goat could he discover, and over him hung shrubs and trees which he had never remarked till this day. He shook his head, and pursued his way over hills and dales where his goats were used to wander during the day, but no where was there any trace of them. Below him lay Sittendorf, and at last he rushed with hasty steps down the hill, to inquire after his flock.

"The people who met him on the way to the village, seemed to be all strangers; they were differently clad, and did not speak as his old neighbors did. They stared at him too, when he asked after his goats, and stroked their chins. At last, he involuntarily did the same, and found, to his astonishment, that his beard was at least a foot long. He now began to think himself and all the world around him bewitched—and yet he was sure that the mountain he was descending was the Kyffaus; and all the cottages with the gardens and grass plants, were quite familiar to him. Some children too, in answer to the questions of a traveller riding by, called the village Sittendorf. Again he shook his head and made his way through the village to his own hut. It looked sorely decayed; and before it lay a strange child in a ragged frock, by the side of a half starved hound who snarled between his teeth while his old master called him by his name. He went through the opening, which a door had once closed, into the hut, and found all there so desolate and ruinous, that he reeled like a drunken man out at the back door, and called for his wife and children, but no one heard him, and no voice answered. A crowd of women and children soon collected to look at the strange man with the long iron grey beard, and all beset him with the question "Whom did he want?" To have to ask others for his own house and wife and children, and perhaps for himself too, seemed so strange, that to get rid of their inquiries, he named the first person that occurred to him—"Kurt Steffew!" said he. Most of them held their tongues and stared at him, but at last an aged woman said, "He has lived for these twelve years beyond Saxonberg; you will not reach him to-day." "Velten Meyer, then!" "God bless him," said an old grandmother on crutches, "he has been bed ridden and never left the house these fifteen years." Claus began now to recognize some of his old neighbors, though they appeared to have grown old very suddenly, but his appetite for asking any more questions was gone. And now a young woman who seemed the image of his wife, made her way bursting through the gaping crowd, with a child in her arms. "What's your name?" said he, starting. "Mary"—"And your father's?" "God bless him, Peter Claus! It is now twenty years since we sought him day and night on the Kyffaus Mountain; his flock came back without him; I was then seven years old." The Goatherd could contain himself no longer. "I am Peter Claus," said he, "and no other," as he seized the child from his daughter's arm and kissed it. All stood petrified with astonishment, till first one voice, and then another, cried, "yes, it is Peter Claus! welcome, neighbor, welcome home, after twenty years absence!"

ANCIENT ROME.

"The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,
"The nurse of heroes, the delight of Gods."
ADDISON.

"The Tiber was a torpid and muddy stream; the streets of Rome were dark, narrow, and crooked; carriages of pleasure, (of which the *Carpentum*, probably very little surpassing our tilted and jolting tax cart) were by law prohibited from entering them, except on certain days, so little space was there for dividing; the sedans used in their stead, put the people to infinite confusion.—There were few scavengers, and no lamps; when a Roman returned home from a supper party, (their chief meal) he had to pick his way along with a horn lantern, and might bless himself if he reached his own door without a shower from an attick-window, on his cap of liberty. The porticoes, and approaches to the baths, were subject to every species of defilement, so that even the symbols of religion were enlisted for their protection. The statues, with which the city was peopled, were treated with that contempt which Launce would have rebuked even in his dog. The images of the Gods were disfigured by painted faces and gilded beards; and, tho' the Venus de Medicis never appeared in a hoop-petticoat, nor the Apollo Belvidere in a blue swallow-tailed coat with metal buttons, yet the costume of the day, whatever it was, was very generally bestowed on the representatives of Heaven. The houses were, for the most part, brick, many of them crazy, and supported by props, and such as belonged even to patricians, often had the ground floor assigned to a huckster, or a dealer in oil. In the windows, which were few in number, glass was seldom, if ever, to be seen, but in its place, a dimly transparent stone, or shutters of wood. From the want of chimneys, the rooms were full of smoke, which was left to make its escape by the roof, the windows, or the door; on which account, Vitruvius expressly forbade carved work or moulding, except in the summer apartments, because in the others, they would be covered with soot, (Lib. 7 c. 4) Among the accomplishments of the cook, 'twas expected that he should be skilful in knowing which way the wind blew, lest, if he opened the wrong window, the smoke should be driven into the broth: under these circumstances, the ancestors of a Roman gentleman, when they had occupied the niches of his hall for a few years, bore a very striking resemblance to modern chimney-sweepers. The Romans made as much use of their fingers at a meal, as Englishmen do of their forks; and Ovid, in his Art of Love, gives it as a piece of Chesterfield advice to the young gallants of his time, "not to smear their mouths with their greasy hands," more than was necessary. A *mappa*, or napkin, for each individual, was thus absolutely requisite. Every guest brought his own; and, lest the overturning of sauce boats and gravy, should not do it full justice, it was made further serviceable as a pocket handkerchief. The middle ranks of citizens were clad in white woollen vestments, which were, of course, as dirty, habitually, as might be expected, from the general poverty of the wearers; while the baser plebeians, not able to afford this shabby gentility, contented themselves with garments of the color and quality, and meanness, of a Mendicant Friar's.—Their shirts too, were composed of the same material, and from these causes, aided by the blessing of a hot climate, and the plentiful use of garlic, the effluvia of their public assemblies was so powerful that, even in a theatre without a roof, the Emperor found it expedient to sprinkle his faithful subjects with showers of rose-water."

[British Quarterly Review.

CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The following curious fact is given upon the authority of Bishop BURNETT, who states, in the "Memoirs of his own times," that he had good reason for believing the circumstance to have been as narrated:

"A single banker secured Queen Elizabeth against the dangers with which she was threatened by the *soi-disant* invincible armada. When the Queen was apprised of the design of Spain, she had no ships capable of being opposed to the Spanish fleet; a part of those which were lying in the ports and docks could only be used after twelve months, and great anxiety prevailed. This banker, however, being well acquainted with the state of the Spanish finances, knew that the Spanish fleet could not set sail but through the medium of bills which were to be drawn upon the Genoese Bank. He therefore conceived the idea of buying up all the paper or bills that could be met with in every commercial town in Europe, and to deposite them in the Bank of Genoa, that by his large remittances he might have the Bank so in his power, as to incapacitate it, whenever he chose, from giving any aid to the Spaniards.—Being well aware that it only required to let those remittances be so long at Genoa, until the season should obstruct the sailing of the fleet, he calculated that these exchange operations would cost about 40,000*l.* sterling, and he proposed to the Queen to extricate her at this price from the dilemma. The proposal was accepted and carried into effect with so much secrecy, that Philip's hands were tied, and he could not send out the fleet until the following year."

ORIGIN OF AMBASSADORS.

The interests of commerce have frequently made it necessary to maintain ambassadors or agents in foreign countries, where the purposes either of war or alliance would not have required any. The commerce of the Turkey Company first occasioned the establishment of an ambassador at Constantinople. The first English embassies to Russia arose altogether from commercial interests. The constant intercourse which those interests necessarily occasioned between the subjects of the different states of Europe, has introduced the custom of keeping, in all neighboring countries, ambassadors or ministers, constantly resident, even in the time of peace. This custom, unknown to ancient times, is not older than the beginning of the 16th century; that is, than the time when commerce first began to extend itself to the greater part of the nations of Europe, and when they began to attend its interests.

Religious.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR: The following statement of the information collected on the state of religion, during a free conversation held by the Synod of North-Carolina, at their last stated session, held in Hillsboro', twelve months ago, is respectfully offered, tho' at this late period, for insertion in the Carolina Observer. It ought to have been published immediately after it was drawn up; but a variety of providential circumstances, not now necessary to detail, prevented its early appearance. On a slight view of the case, its appearance at this time before the public, may, by some of your readers, be considered as an unseasonable publication; especially, as it is natural to expect, that at their approaching meeting, the Synod will be enabled to present the public with another statement equally if not more interesting: yet, as the Synod will meet in this place, on the first Thursday in next month; and as the day on which they are to meet, is a day, which, by the authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, is set apart as a day of public thanksgiving, humiliation, and prayer, I humbly conceive, that the intelligence contained in the following statement will not be unseasonable; but will furnish the members of Synod and the inhabitants of this place, as well as of the state generally, with matter for the exercise of that gratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift, which the appointment of that day, by the Assembly, was designed to call forth. With this view of the subject, the following statement is submitted to your readers. Yours, respectfully.

A member of the Synod of North-Carolina.

At their last stated meeting this Synod were called upon to rejoice over wider and more distinguishing displays of the tender mercy of God, within their bounds, than they had been accustomed to witness. From the intelligence conveyed to them, it appeared that the cloud of divine grace which has, for some years, been watering the American Zion so abundantly, had poured upon them a more plentiful and refreshing shower than they had enjoyed during any former year: and on the reception of this intelligence, they invited the churches under their care to join in their public and united thanksgiving to Him who has "the residue of the spirit," and who "has mercy on whom he will have mercy." In looking back upon the events and marking the results of the year which has now closed, there are a few occurrences of a similar nature which arise to their view, and demand their continued thankfulness. Especially in the congregations of Bethesda, Fourth-creek, Buffaloe, Haw-river and Stony-creek, there has appeared an unusual and pleasing degree of anxiety to secure the salvation of the Gospel. But instead of recording many such occurrences, it is rather the privilege of Synod, at this time, to express their gratitude for the ingathering of so plentiful a harvest from the fields which were watered during the preceding year. Much of the seed which was then sown has, to human appearance, fallen on good ground, and brought forth some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold. In the congregations of Eno and Little River, which were mentioned among the highly favored sections of the vineyard, in the last report, the revival of the work of God has been and is still progressing. Upwards of eighty have been added to the communion of the church; and a number more are now candidates for the enjoyment of the same privilege.

In the town of Hillsboro', between thirty and forty have been united to the visible family of the Redeemer:—some cases of seriousness still exist;—and some tokens of mercy from the God of salvation are still visible.

In the congregations of Buffaloe and Alemance there are several, whose enquiries after eternal life are serious and anxious:—thirty-six have made a public profession of their faith, and there are a few remaining who, it is expected, will soon follow their example.

Within the bounds of Hawfields and Cross Roads, a general solemnity continues to prevail, and the cause of Immanuel continues to flourish. Between forty and fifty have acknowledged themselves to be "on the Lord's side," and have confessed Christ before men, in the commemoration of his death.

In the congregations of Bethany and Concord, about forty hit, to the, added to the communion of the church; and the same which has brought them into the fold of Redeemer, appears to be still exerting the awakening and conviction of others.

It is also reported, that the revival of and undefiled religion is still progressing the congregation of Back-Creek, and there professors of religion are alive to the portance of increasing fidelity and ing prayer.

While receiving the accounts of the tions to the churches which have now detailed, the Synod have been gratified hear the remark made, with *frequency* with *emphasis*, that those who have ceived as the fruit of that outpouring spirit to which they have alluded, have peared, almost without exception, to the doctrine of God their Saviour. "By fruits ye shall know them," is the test by we are to try the spirits and ascertain they be of God: it is the rule by which are to judge of every "form of godliness" and from which we are to draw the conclusion whether it be *with* or *"without* the power." They therefore rejoice over this circumstance as furnishing pleasing proof that "this is Lord's doing," and that he has attached the seal of his own approbation.

But while the Synod desire to be grateful for these instances of special excitement the results which have followed them, they would not forget the more general and silent operations of the spirit. Never, perhaps, the report from their churches been so universally favorable, concerning the increasing for religious knowledge and the increasing position to attend the preaching of the gospel. As the consequence of this, errors in principle as well as in practice, are visibly disappearing, and many of the churches are acquiring a degree of purity and soundness in the doctrine of the gospel, which have seldom or perhaps never characterized them.

In some of the congregations, the subject missions to the American Indians has excited unusual interest, and considerable contributions have been made for the promotion of the object. And in many others there has been pleasing degree of attention to the institution of Bible Classes and Bible Societies, as well as other societies of a moral, religious, and benevolent character.

The multiplication of *Sabbath Schools*, during the past year, has been unusually rapid, and their progress and prospects are of the most flattering kind: and many associations for prayer and other *devotional exercises*, have been established and are numerously attended.

With this statement of facts, the Synod would close the enumeration of those subjects which they feel bound to recognise particularly in their thanksgiving to the God of all grace and goodness. And while, with this statement they comfort the hearts of each other, they invite the churches under their care to unite with them in their hearty thanks for what their eyes have seen and their ears have heard, and in their fervent supplications for more copious and extensive effusions of the Holy Spirit. Let us bear in mind, that the work in which we are engaged is not to be accomplished "by might or by power," but by the spirit of the Lord of Hosts. Confiding in the promise of Him who hath sent that Spirit to "convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment," let us labor with patience and persevere with confidence. There may be difficulties to contend with, and there may be opposition to encounter; but we can do all things through Christ strengthening us:—there may be enemies to the cause which we espouse, and those enemies may take counsel together against the Lord and his anointed; but over all their attempts to overturn his kingdom or stop the chariot wheels of his gospel, "he that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision."

Piety, enlightened by science, is not most likely to be preserved from that superstition and enthusiasm into which, ignorant piety often runs; but its sphere of action is greatly enlarged; its incitements and its resources are multiplied. It is of the nature of all genuine piety to turn every thing to its own improvement, to make every object and subject minister to serious reflection, the devout feelings of the heart; to see in displays of the divine perfections in all it views of great, or wise or good; to resolve the creature to the Creator—"to look through nature up to nature's God." DR. GREEN.

WOMAN.

There is a bud in life's dark wilderness,
Whose beauties charm, whose fragrance
There is a beam in life's o'erclouded sky,
That gilds the starting tear it cannot dry,
That flower, that lovely beam, on
Shed the full sweets and heavenly light
Alas! that aught so fair could lead astray
Man's wav'ring foot from duty's thornless
Yet lovely woman! yet thy winning smile
That caused our cares, can every care beguile;